Business Notices.

ADVICE GRATIS. Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Namon st.

meetings was to take the advise of an advertisement.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA being de ferred for a short period, all gentlemen are reminded that the beautiful covering for the head, in the form of every variety, Bat, is to be obtained at either of HAFFERTY & LEARK's stort No. 5 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Perrista.

KNOX'S HATS are pronounced unique by all those who are the most qualified to judge in affairs of taxte and elegance. There is no face, however county, to which they cannot lend a grace, and none, however ordinary, which they cannot improve. The public seems to think as we do, for passing the two cetablishments, at Nos. 334 Broadway and 12 featurest. We always find our friend and his assistants surrounded by a throng of purchasers.

THE GENIN SUMMER DRESS HAT, introduced

BEERE & Co.'s assortment of SUMMER HATS for greatemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most desirable styles and fabrics. Their Rocky Mountain Silve Beaver Hat this season is extremely light and elegant. The have also just received from Paris a large assertment of fine an light French Beaver Feit Hats of the choicest styles and colors No. 108 Brusdway.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT STRAW HATS FOR CHIL-DREE.—W.M. BANTA offers for inspection and sale at his New Store, No. 106 Canalast, course of Woosterst, several cases of SYRAW Goors, peculiarly sulled to the season in their trum nings, childlike and pretty in costume for either boys or little

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.—We will offer this soming 3,600 rich embroidered Collars at \$1, worth \$2.50; 1,000 o. at 57, worth \$1.50; also, worked Bands, embroidered Under anotherchiefs, Sieeves, Fochet Handswerkers, &c., equally heap.

E. H. Leadmarter & Co., N. 57 Broadway, cor. Leadmard-et.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab-Bishment, No. 23: Broadway, 3d door above the Astor House, are more then repaid for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready made terrments to be procured, sates of which are being made at wholesale police. W.M. T. Farsavos.

Wholesale and Rerall Dealer in Fine Clothing.

MGURNING GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Brosdway, will offer this morning 3,000 yards Lupple* fine black Barren at 31 per yard; also, fine Barce de Luides at 1/1, and all offer Mourning Goods at great bargains.

LACE MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION. Luce Curtains for A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings need prices. Kelty & Ferguson, No. 201 Broadway

PETERSON & HUMPHERY.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.,
ly received from Europe and the late Auction Sales,

Have lately received from the result of the rusual supply of the rusual supply of RICH AND FASHIONABLE CARPETING.

RICH SID FASHIONABLE CARPETING.

RICH SID FASHIONABLE CARPETING. To which they invite the attention of those about furnishing House. Hotels, Steambouts, &c. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased at the present low market prices, we are enabled to offer Carrays full 10 per cent. low than other stores wintering their old stocks, at higher rates. We are selling our entire stock at the lowest possible prices, as follows:

OIL-CLOTHS
Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
MATTING.

All widths and colors.

RUGS, TABLE AND FIAND COVERS, SHADES, ETC.

MATTRESSES,

Ammade to order.

For Hotels, Steamboals, &c., made to order.

De all its branches, punctually and fdishfully attended to.

The public are requested to give us a call before selecting elsewhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent on their purchases.

Nos. 377 and 378 Broadway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!

#200,000

worth of splendid Compets at
Hiram Andrason's

Ten Spacious Salestooms,
No.99 Bowers,
English Velvet Carrets, 10, 11 and 12 per yard.
English Velvet Carrets, 10, 11 and 12 per yard.
English Tarestry Carrets, 7, 4, 46 and 5 per yard.
English Ingrain Carrets, 3, 4, 46 and 5 per yard.
English Ingrain Carrets, 3, 4, 46 and 5 per yard.
Floor Ollectoris, 26, 5, 4, 5 and 6 per yard.
Outdown Windows, #3, #4 and #6 per pair.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH
LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grandest, have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley &
Son's Velver and Tarsett's Carrettine, and are prepared to
offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this
market full 25 yer cent less than last year's price.

Rich Velvet, 10; to 14; per yard.

Rich Brussels, 7; to 10; per yard.

Rich Brussels, 7; to 10; per yard.

Best Ingrain, 5; to 6; per yard.

Best Ingrain, 5; to 6; per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 378 Broadway.
CARPKTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ET.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASE.

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st -English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Thres and Ingrain Carpers, in great variety, at the lowest cash pr Oil Cloths, from 3 to 54 ft, wide; Lace Curtains, Drapery, line, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c. Carpets made

THE PRETTY LEGEND OF CINDERELLA and her Arystal Support at once suggests the idea of those tasty allips and gaiters made by Cantella. No. 356 Bowery. All lash have not equally pictly feet, but they all resort to Cantella confident that he can remedy nature's defect, or enhance twill of her gifts. Remember the address.

BAREGES AND PRINTED MUSLINS. we will sell at one half their usual prices.

E. H. LEADERATES & Co., 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard et.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Voscy at. two firms lost their books and papers, for want of RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAVES, WILDER'S PATENT. For

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT. For evidence see the following certificate of Geo. W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:

Mesers, Stearns & Marvis—Gents: This morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the second floor stood one of Richa & Co.'S Salamander and safety, Wilder's Patent, containing my books, papers, and speckage of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition.

The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the celler.

celler.
With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes,
I am, truly yours,
These Safes are secured by the celebrated. "La Belle" Lock,
and for sale by
Nos. 144 and 145 Waterst.,
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Rich &
Wilder's Patents.

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE

WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The largest assortment of celebrated Pianos and all kinds of Music Meacusaptes in the United States. The public is aware that this house has, in opposition to the combination, adouted the reduced prices, and that Pianos. Melopicons, and Music can be had of Mr. Waters at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. New Planos to rent. MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-

MELOPEONS.—S. D. & L.
DEONS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently
awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington
D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Breadway. A liberal dis
count made for cash. The trade supplied on the most libera
Horace Waters.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—We have a large quantity of white FRENCH CHINA DINNER-SETS, of shapes that we want to retire for new forms now in transit from France, that we will self for less than importation cost. Also every description of Chamber Tollet-Ware at correspondingly low prices.

Marble Stores Nos. 531 and 633 Broadway.

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory is 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms for the application of his fations Hark Dvx, the best in the world Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale and retail. The largest assortment of Wines and Totters in the United States. Also Barchelou's Molnavia Chalm.

How boldly counterfeits go on! You'd think to TREM from Washington My prime certificates were set:

By Me leaf Filmore, President.

Who won the medal beyond competition
in Lendon, at all Nations' Exhibition!

It was E. LYON, whose PILLS and MAGNETIC

Pownen are certain death to all insects and vermin, and w fac-simile of signature is on each label. No. 424 Broadway THE PEOPLE ARE NOT BLIND-They can see

that CRISTODORO'S EXCRESION HAIR DVE imparts a riched brown or black than any other; that its effects are uniform that it never falls; that it does not stain the head; that it seffent intered of calcibing the hair. Hence its popularity. Prepared sold and applied by CRISTODORO, No. 6 Autor House. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-Here is health for all

Yes, for all. This noble remedy setting as it does upon the mainsprings of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system whom fagging in a manner superior in any needscine ever made known. Sold at the Mannickhories, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 248 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents 60; cents and #1 per box.

"A RAT! A RAT! DEAD FOR A QUARTER!"-Mr. CHARLES PARSONS—Dear Sir; It gives us great pleasure to leadily to the great merits of your "RAY AND ROACH EXTRACTS." For years had we battled with these fifthy posts, and not withstanding we had used every means within our power and knowledge, and kept persons constantly on goard against them, and although we had aleved thousands of the enemy, their reserved legions were sure to come in at the last hour and claims the victors. But by the and of your valuable "Extraxity-rox" we have routed the enemy, horse, foot and dragoons. We find no necessity for even our guard, as there are not enough of the enemy left to try experiments upon.

MERRITT & LANGLEY,

Proprietors of the Dey-st. House,
No. 51, 55 and 55 Dey-st.

Agents, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for May 26. Circulation, over 129,900.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week contains the following : I. The Ohio Election; No Palliatives will do; Is Mr. Fil-more a K. N.! Florence Nightingale; Kainas; Blind Leaders; Fish for Food; Part Habits

more & R. N. Florebre Nightingale, Kaneas; Blind Leaders: Fish for Frod; Bad Habita II. EUROPS REVISITED—No. 112: France under the Empire; Better from Horace Greeley. III. THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW: Is it Con-stitutional? How should it be Enforced? Opinion of

IV. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EU-ROPE: Arrival of the stramships Baltic and America; Continued fighting at Sevestoped; Partial Success of

V. THE STATE OF EUROPE. Letter from Our Correspondent, A. P. C., describing the principal events in Escape.
VI. PRANCE: Attempted Assessmation of the Emperor.

VII..THE MISSOURI SLAVE DRIVERS: Atchison's Conspiracy; Letter from George A. Park, Editor of VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed

and conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City. United States and Mexico.

X. FROM OHIO: Letter from a Correspondent at Cleve-

XI.. FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Letter from a Corre-

XII..NEW PUBLICATIONS: A Long Look Ahead, by A. S. Roe; A History of the Christist Church, by Dr. Charles Hase.

XIII.. SOULE IN SPAIN.

XIV. THE COMING ELECTION IN OHIO: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

XV.. EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. RANE. XVI., SISTER ROSE: (Continued.)

XVIII. POETRY: "Thanksgiving for Spring-1833." XVIII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XIX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XX. THE MARKETS Fall Reports of the Stock Money, Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially reported for The Tribune.

SCRECKITTON—Case copy for one year, #2; three copies, #5; five copies, #8; ten copies, #12.
Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS - At Columbian Hall, MANTHLAS, SHANLE,

No. 25 Grand-st. -2.000 rich Mantillas in moire actique. Ponit
de Soir. Bonnet 1: Birchaff Silks, the newest patterns, at
prices is as then any house in the city.

STELLA and CANTON CRAFF SHANLE, received by the Baitle.

-201 inperh Stella, choice recover also offered 1,500 heavy, plain
Cattle in Crape Shawle from \$410.800 and 500 rich embrodered Grape Slawle from \$10 to \$40.

S. & M. E. Towie & Co.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.

S. & M. F. Towle & Co. offer their large stock of Drapar at greatly reduced purces.

20 p. Tamboured Lace Curtains for \$4, worth \$6, 506 p. Tamboured Lace Curtains for \$6, worth \$9, 506 p. Tamboured Lace Curtains for \$6, worth \$12, 126 p. Tamboured Lace Curtains for \$1, worth \$12, 126 p. Tamboured Lace Curtains for \$10, worth \$13, 126,500 yds, of rich Muelin Drapary at prices equally low.

CONNUES AND FANDS. — 200 ps. Git Cornices and Bands for No. 20 yds, of rich Muchin Dropery at prices equally to Consider and Bands from Consider and Bands from Columbia Hall, Columbia Hall, No. 281 Grands.t.

MACLAURON'S PATENT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP

" Where do you buy such nice GAITERS, Emma!" is a question frequently asked by Ladies who do not know where to get them, and the ready response is, "At Gonnax's new Ladies' French Shee Stare So. 150 Caral, where you can get such lovely Gaiters of his own manufacture—oh! they all as new Ladies' French Shoe Stare, No. 120 Canal, where you can get such lovely Gaiters of his own manufacture—obt they eit so nice—and so cheap too. Only think of st—10, 127, 141, 161 and IRI a pair, and all warranted." This impassioned barts of womanly praise should induce every Lady in New-York, Jersey City and Brooklyn to go to Gosman's No. 120 Canal-st., and get a pair of his inimitable Gaiters.

Kin GLOVES, Kin GLOVES-Just received and for sale at a great sacrifice, 600 dozen Ladies' superior Paris ma KID GLOVES; use a large lot of rich Spring Rinnoss. E. H. Landersten & Co., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

NOTA BENE.—Complete ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS \$10; extra superfine bine Dross Coats \$15; an immerse stock of Summer Clothing at our usual price—that is 50 per cent below the market rates. EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 50 and 60 Fallfons-8. MANUFACTURERS and ENGINEERS desiring per-

feetly pure Oit, warranted not to goin, and that will burn in ordinary lamps all night without trimming, can obtain the same put up in one, three or five gallon cans.

Orders from the country will be forwarded by express, or as

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfiert-st., seturer of Pure Sperm, Land, and Whale Ods, by new Manufacturer of Chemical pr

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising, in part a large assortment of HARE MATTERSASS FEATHER BEDS, FAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, and COMPONTERS, at No. 150 Challannet, comes Mulberty Wholesale and retail.

MARTIN WILLIARD, Agent.

REMOVAL .- EBENEZER COLLAMORE has renoved to No. 463 Breadway, (one door above Walkerst,) where he has opened a large assortment of New Goods, in addition to his former stock of Citina and Glassware.

IRON BEDSTEADS,-JANES, BEERE & CO., No.

5,000 of these \$10 Wigs and Tourses always Gentlemen in want of a good Wig of article at the above establishment for s sold at the extravagant Broadway stores for \$23. Also, Bac and Front Braids, Bands, Cura, S. Purrs, &c. Call and judge

CROUP! CROUP!!-This awful complaint is im mediately cured by Dr. Tobias's Ventrian Liniblent. In family who value the lives of their children should be without bottle in the home. Sold by all the Druggists and Stocekeeper Depot No. 60 Courtlandt st., New York.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE, CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.

Also by J. C. CARY, No. 48 Courtlandt-st., and No. 240 Broadway, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

In consequence of the action of the lightning last night on the Southern lines of telegraph, we had not, up to I o'clock this morning, received a word concerning the Election in Virginia. There was much anxiety manifested at the hotels and other public places, but not a syllable could be got through.

We have this morning a brief account of a most terrific whirwind or tornado in Cook County, Ill. The story looks pretty strong, and it is not improbable that the truth will be a mere mouse to this monstrous mountain.

A meeting of citizens of Rochester was held last night to talk over Kansas affairs. Resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly condemning the outrage perpetrated by the Missourians.

The arrival of the steamship George Law gives us California dates to May 1. She brings over \$1,300,000 in gold and 817 passengers. The accounts from the mines are of a favorable character, rain has fallen in abundance and new life has been experienced in the mining and agricultural districts. The Legislature had decided to adjourn after a session of four months. A variety of interesting business items will b found in our correspondences. Great excitement had been produced in Honolulu by the discovery of extensive forgeries of Whalers' bills by the firm of Swan and Clifford, ship-chandlers of that city.

A week later news from Europe reached us last night by the arrival of the America at Halifax. Official advices from Sevastopol are to the 10th, on which day the Russians made a bold sortie but were repulsed. The relative positions of the contestants are unchanged, though the story is that the Allies are making slow but sure advances, and are sure of success if not forced by the Russian field army to raise the siege. It is said that after the arrival of certain reënforcements, Gen. Canrobert will attack

the Russian field positions. The English army is in better health. Four thousand Sardinian treeps had arrived. The English Press admit that all hope of peace is gone, that Austria will not aid them, and that Great Britain and France have got to bear the burden alone. There was nevertheless a motion in Parliament looking toward a renewal of negotiations. The English fleet in the Baltic is working up toward Gothland. The London papers tell a story of a Yankee speculation in that quarter which is characteristic if not true. It is of a vessel with an alleged cargo of cotton, but really laden with muskets and revolvers, getting into the Baltic and safely to a Russian market before the contraband goods were discovered. M. Drouyn de l'Huys, French Minister of War, has resigned, and is succeeded by Count Walewski. late French Minister to Great Britain. The story that Count Buol has resigned is not confirmed. The very latest war rumor is that Austria and all Germany are on the point of declaring their strict neutrality. Redschid Pasha has been superseded as Grand Vizier by Mahomet Pasha. The man who made a target of Louis Napoleon, and proved himself a very bad shot, has been sentenced to death. Parliament has passed a bill abolishing the newspaper stamp tax. Mr. Layard's Army is temporarily postponed, but the Roebuck Committee is still in session. It is said that Palmerston is losing popularity even more rapidly than Aberdeen did. Several changes, or rumors thereof, in the French Ministry are noted. A mare's nest has been discovered by the French Police-no less than a concerted plot throughout Europe for a revolt against Kings and Emperors on the day that Pianori fired at Napoleon; and therefore Pianori is to be kept awhile in the hope of getting further light upon the dark conspiracy. It has been officially declared in the Spanish Cortes that the Democratic party in Spain had never entered into any negotiations whatsoever with Mr. Soulé for the sale of Cuba. The only active thing in Naples is Mount Vesuvius, which is just now breaking out in violent pyrotechnic displays. Russian authorities confirm the report of an insurrection in the Ukraine, and say that Poland is very unensy.

THE NEW LEGISLATION.

Doughfaceism, for thirty years or more the disgrace of Massachusetts, was first regularly introduced into her politics by Edward Everett, when in a burst of constitutional fervor, John Randolph's skinny finger pointed at him all the time, he proposed to put on a knapsack over his surplice, and shouldering a musket, little accustemed as he was to such carnal weapons, to merch to the sustentation of slaveholding. It seemed, however, to have died out with the passage of the Nebraska bill and Mr. Everett's sanctimonious Senatorial breakdown under the weight of the Massachusetts ministers' petition. But though dead and buried two good years ago, the passage of the Personal Liberty bill-the only means by which Massachusetts could fairly and fully wash her hands of the whole dirty business-seems for the moment to have recalled it to life. As upon the occasion of the tyrant Cæsar's death like prodigies are reported, so now the ghost of Doughfaceism does squeak and gibber in the streets of Boston, and both The Post and The Advertiser, the organs respectively of Benjamin F. Hallet and of Edward Everett, are filled with the most

horrible forebodings:

Lamenties beard I the air; strange screams of death;
And prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire combanism and continued events,
New-hetched to the woodul time. In the vicinity of those papers-and of some others in our more immediate vicinity-" the obsoure bird clamors the livelong night"-and if we can put implicit trust in the columns of those journals, the earth is feverous and does shake, Rackel mourning for her children and refusing to be comforted is the type of the one; Niobe turning herself into stone by her own petrifying

tears is the symbol of the other. It is a pity that so much excellent pathos should be expended for nothing; that hearts so tender should be excoriated merely out of a gross mistake. The Boston Post and Advertiser, in picking up a volume of United States statutes, have opened by chance, in a moment of absentmindedness, at the Fugitive Slave Act, which by some strange confusion of ideas they take to be the Constitution of the United States !- and hence all this superfluous howling. When our afflicted cotemporaries so far recover their self-possession, if they ever do, and wipe away their tears, as to be able to read the Massachusetts statute for the protection of personal liberty, they will be disappointed, no doubt agreeably, to find that while its provisions may perhaps be somewhat conflicting with the Fugitive Slave Acts, as interpreted by Judge Curtis and the slave-catchers generally, it leaves to every paragraph, clause, line, word and letter of the Federal Constitution its full and complete efficiency, while it even gives to some important provisions of it, such as those for instance about due course of law and the habeas corpus -a very timely and much-needed reënforcement.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

How refreshing to contemplate great examples of patriotic virtue! To what maguanimous sacrifices-not of self only, but of others-will not a stern, unflinching attachment to "the "great principles of constitutional governoccasionally prompt! The Roman father who sacrificed his son to the vindication of Reman ideas of military discipline, lives forver in stery. A New-England Doctor of Divinity lately attempted to outdo even this Roman, by professing a readiness to send his own mother or brother into slavery, out of devotion to constitutional obligation. That, however, was but a brng. The N. Y. Times presents the first great example in practice of discipline-out of ure and simple attachment to constitutional doctrine-inflicted by a child on its parent. So bright a light ought not to be hid under a bushel: and, in order to enable the blaze of it to penetrate beyond the City of New-York, not to be autdone in disinterested self-sacrifice, we freely give to The N. Y. Times, in this case, all the advantage of our circulation. The opposition of The N. Y. Times to Slavery.

slave-hunting and the Fugitive Slave Act is very decided. The great majority of respectable people at the North feel and express themselves strongly on those subjects, and The N. Y. Times along with them. That journal-we have its own words for it-"is as much opposed to "Slavery as THE TRIBUNE can be," and goes

degenerate into vulgar fanaticism or vindictive passion. They must lift themselves above the mere pell-mell of battle. Does it not often become necessary for general officers and even for lieutenants to mount upon the fence in order to get a clearer view of the field of conflict and to see in season how the fortune of the day is likely to go! While the soundness of The N. Y. Times upon Temperance and Slavery is thus placed beyond all reasonable doubt, no question that we ever heard of has ever been raised as to its feelings upon another point. The warm, devoted, not merely fraternal, but filial affecresolution inquiring into the management of the | tion of The N. F. Times for THE TRIBUNE is notorious. Everybody knows with what affectionate zeal it strives to tread in our footsteps. to outdo us in all our virtues, while it carefully avoids all our numerous faults, laboring day and night to translate our rude roarings into such soft

and gentle warblings as may be tolerated at

court, and as will not be likely to frighten the

prince and ladies.

" repeal of the odious Fugitive Slave Law."

These are brave words. If any one questions

how much they mean, let him read and put to-

gether, compare and ponder upon what The N.

Y. Times did say and has said before, during and

since the last State election on the subject of

prohibitive liquor legislation. Nobody who goes

through that process can, we apprehend, have

any doubts where, when the time of trial

comes, The N. Y. Times is likely to be found

upon that or any other great question.

Mounting on the fence at such critical moments

is not by any means to be taken as indicating

lack of zeal or courage. Great leaders must

keep cool. They must not let their enthusiasm

Of course it must be a terrible trial to The N. Y. Times to find itself, instead of following the promptings of natural affection by going backward like the pious sons of Noah to throw a covering over us, obliged to wield against our bare body a regular Southern cat-o'-nine-tails, and that too in behalf of and in fact borrowed from such a "tool of the Slave Oligarchy" (such is The N. Y. Times's own description of him) as Judge Edward Greely Loring, the world-renowned Massachusetts slave-catcher. Yet to the unflinching discharge of what disagreeable duties will not an imperious sense of constitutional duty prompt! It was that alone, so Gov. Gardner affirms-and who will question his affirmations any more than those of The N. Y. Times !-that, much as he detests the Fugitive Slave Act and the execution of it, prevented his removal of Judge Loring; and doubtless it is that slone which prompts The N. Y. Times not only to justify and to applaud Gov. Gardner's refusal, but, little sympathy as it has for Judge Loring, to assume also the painful duty not only of publiely rebuking "the spleen" of our "angry dis-"appointment" in relation to this matter, but of exposing our "destructive political heresies" and our denial or ignorance of "the simplest "elements, the very primer, of constitutional

doctrine." The alarming error for which The N. Y. Times feels obliged thus to raise the hue and cry against us is stated to consist in the doctrine that in this matter of the removal of Judges by address the Governor is but a ministerial officer, bound to remove whomsoever the Legislature ask him without exercising any judgment of his own. New that is a view of the constitutional law of Massachusetts which, as we have reason to know, many distinguished lawyers are inclined to take but so far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, all the solemn rhetoric of The N. Y. Times-better saved for some Silver-Gray oration-is quite thrown away; because we have never suggested as the basis of our attacks upon Gov. Gardner any such idea. Gov. Gardner in his letters written before his election used language calculated and intended, we think, to make his supporters, or those whom he wished to support him, believe that if elected and asked by both Houses to remove Judge Loring he would do We have supposed that his non-fulfillment of that pledge gave good ground for attacking him-a point upon which perhaps The N. Y.

Times does not altogether agree with us. But while taking us to task for falsely imputed heresies, The N. Y. Times will do well to beware lest it fall itself into a dangerous latitudinarianism. According to The N. Y. Times it is only violations of some positive, express law, such as an indictment and conviction might be founded on, that would justify the removal of a Judge by address; which violation-using and abusing the privilege of an Old Bailey advocate, and attempting to get its client off by an ultrastrict construction-it argues did not exist in Judge Loring's case. The N. V. Times treats its readers to a quotation from Virgil, implying that the cause of emancipation is not likely to be advanced by such advocacy as ours. Is it quite sure that the Massachusetts Judiciary will be thankful for a defender who appeals in its behalf to the bare letter of the law? There is a short poem of Prior's, rather dubious toward the end, but the commencement of which The N. Y. Times may study to advantage, and which we are rather disposed to accept as the standard, in preference to that put forward by The N. Y. Times, of official good behavior-

of official good behavior—

Beyond the fixed and settled rules
(if vice and virtue in the schools;
Beyond the letter of the fixed.

That keeps our men and maids in swe;
That keeps our men and maids in swe;
The better part should set before 'em
A grace, a virtue, a decorum;
Some thing that gives their acts a light,
Makes them not only just but regot,
And sees them in that sceady fame
Which wirty malice cannot blame."

Had Judge Loring, had Gov. Gardner, or had a certain Lieutenant-Governor that we wot of kept this rule of official action steadily in view. they might all equally have defied alike the wit and the malice of THE TRIBUNE.

PAUPERS AND SLAVES.

We thought we had made it clear to the weakest understanding that the resemblance which some newly-fledged philanthropists thought they had found between the Fagitive Slave act and the Massachusetts Law for the return of foreign paupers was a mere delusionsuch a delusion as young enthusiasts are some times apt to fall into. But it seems that The Boston Daily Advertiser is still in the fog, and for the benefit of that highly respectable recrait to the ranks of philanthropy we will endeavor to make the matter, if possible, still a little plainer. Under the poor laws as they exist in this

country, or in Britain, whence we have derived them, every man, woman and child has a settlement-that is, a claim upon some parish or other municipality to be supported at the expense of that parish or municipality in case he or the becomes unable to support him or herself. " quite as strongly" as THE TRIBUNE "for the The sending paupers back to their places of charming results in effect may follow, while any been so true to in

settlement is an ordinary and every-day occur- amount of dear and glaring stuff may look like rence; and in principle there is no difference whatever between sending from Boston to New-York or vice versa, and sending from Boston to Liverpool or Dublin. Nor does there seem to us in point of justice or humanity the slightest objection to this procedure. Beggars says the proverb, cannot be choosers. Paupers must be content to be supported at the public expense at such places as they have a legal claim upon; and this return or the right of it, of vagrant paupers to the place of their settlement, is essential to the due working of the great humane provision which gives to each and all the right to live and to be supported somewhere.

But, says The Advertiser, "THE TRIBUNE makes it convenient to confine its attention chiefly to " the women and to neglect the native-born child " of Massachusetts for whose banishment from "her native State it is difficult to find any excuse." By the law of settlement common to this country and to England, it is only adults who are able to acquire a new settlement. Minor children follow the settlement of their parents. What a clamor The Advertiser would have made if the child and mother had been separated, the child kept and the mother sent away !

Nor is the assumption which The Advertiser ascribes to us, that the woman was a pauper in her native country, at all necessary to justify her removal. If by residence, payment of taxes and other legal pre-requisites she had acquired a settlement in the United States, of course she could not have been removed. But until she acquires a settlement here her claim to support is upon the parish whence she came and where her legal settlement is; and why should our charity be exhausted on a person who has a legal claim to support elsewhere !

cording to The Advertiser is this:

"If A makes complaint to a Justice of the Peace that B is a pauper and belongs to some place out of the State, the statute gives the Justice power to cause B to be banished thither."

The Advertiser adds that "the fact that B really is a pauper or that B comes from that place need not be proved." Perhaps not, if those facts be admitted; but if they are not admitted, then we apprehend the alleged pauper or any of her friends, or any volunteer defender of oppressed females-even The Advertiser for example, which so distinguished itself in the case of the Dorchester nuns-is at full liberty to sue out a writ of habeas corpus and to have those questions fully tested according to the ordinary process of law. If the Massachusetts statute, after giving the summary power of surrender, had further provided that no habeas corpus shall ever issue, and that on appeal no hearing should ever be had, but that the Justice's certificate should be final and even conclusive, then the resemblance to the Fugitive Slave act would have been complete and The Advertiser's charge of theoretical cruelty would be well founded. As the case stands, The Advertiser will be justified in saving its tears and its exclamations for useif The Advertiser's regard for the Federal Constitution will permit it there to use themwhen Mr. Edward G. Loring issues his next slave-catching warrant.

WOMEN'S GEAR.

Centralization carries with its wealth, gained rapidly through speculation, habits of profuse expenditure-those even who are notable to use money lavishly being fired by a vain desire to compete with such as can. The influence severally of caste and of sumptuary laws may restrain the profuseness of people of small means, while it keeps up the outward marks of servile inferiority, as is evidenced in various perieds and places of the world. The lines yet drawn between the gentleman's and the tradesman's conditions in England are so strong that economies rule the latter to an extent which carnot prevail in America and only partially in France. But in New-York above all large cities, ancient or modern, where there is a kind of centralization, are the stern barriers of birth, antecedents and caste triturated into impalpable powder, and the competition in material display converted into a scrub-race, where rich and poor enter alike for the stakes. The apprentice here is not obliged to cut his hair in a particular way: it is not expected that the tradesman will wear black trowsers while waiting on his customers, or the servant-girl a plain cap in the street. All classes, so far as rights are concerned, are merged in one. If they fail in dress and manners, it is chiefly through the want of artistic and moral perceptions, and not through the legal or customary restraints of wealth and privilege.

This open field for display is especially evi-

dent in the dress of women. The simpler attire of men, the plainer colors and monotony of design, render the differences of their dress less palpable; though it must be confessed the man of taste can show it in every detail, from the elegance of his necktie to the appointments of his boots. But when we come to the artillery of the feminine toilet, as it is in America and especially in New-York, there are exhibited forces in the practical glare of the day and the dusty crush of the street, which custom has heretofore assigned to the poetry of candlelight and the spotless case of the drawing-room or opera-box. This day display is peculiar to America, and though sufficiently imitated elsewhere, is found here in the largest quantity if not in the most concentrated form of any city in the Union. Expense of fabric and violence of color-the scene considered-which are unknown in the great capital of good taste, in Paris, are here in vogue. We are not prepared to agree to all Parisian dicta in dress, (we prefer the perfect Englishman's dress to the Parisian,) though that will rule until we determine it shall not; nor are we eatirely of opinion with an accomplished French cotemporary, that the walking dresses of wamen in New-York should be of exactly such texture and such tints as in Paris. There are reasons why, without offense against taste, women may dress somewhat more showily here in the street that there, arising out of climate. The predominance of rainy, misty and damp days in Paris determines the average style of walking drass. which must be more sober and solid than here where drier, warmer weather and an atmosphere of unequaled resplendence invite a more brikliant style of street plumage. But even with that qualification, our women dress uniformly in too gaudy and foolishly expensive a style in the street. Dress depends more upon cut than color. Given, a sober material handled by some fashionist of inspiration, and artistically

a fright if unpoetically made up. We think our women are insufficiently alive to this elementary truth in the art of costume. They are apt to be quite too variegated in the streets, and to array themselves in splendors unimagined by Solomon in all his glory at quite too matutinal an hour, Indeed, there is semething most offensive to good taste in the display which Broadway often presents even at an early period of the forenoon. You will there meet with ladies in silks and satins of all the dyes of the autumnal forest, in full dress indeed, minus the low necks and short sleeves, those gracious auxiliaries to living sculpture. Levely faces and charming persons there defy the morning's dust and affront the more sober business preoccupations to which in that part of the day the street seems to be devoted, with fantastic show and unconscious but most costly absurdity. Brocades, poplins and all imaginable unutterables, lashed into oriental gorgeousness, trailing along the sidewalks; bonnets saucy as a humming-bird's nest in a resebush; plumes, laces, diamonds even; gloves cut from a rainbow; shoes insolently piquant; in short, peripatetic and vitalized tauscums of feminine display, are then thickly strewn in Breadway's sunlight, picking their way through fire-companies, similares, hodinen ascending and descending, porters, newsboys, loafers, and all unclean things.

What is worst is that these stunning incon-

gruities are thought by their charming wearers to be very sweet and admirable, and we dare ay there are young ladies, and old ones too for that matter, who put themselves to great incon venience at home in order to appear with untimely and ill-judged magnificence in the street. They should know that they make a great mis-The Massachusetts procedure for removal ac- take. And yet it is a mistake all do not fall into by any means. Among the gorgeous throng of morning promenaders you will sometimes see a lady of true taste, whose costume, rich without the air of great expense, severe and elegant in the unobtrusive harmony of its colors and style, and marked by a genuine refinement which the gaudier flowers blooming in the same splendid sunshine would have hastened to imitate had they but perceived its superiority. The best-dressed women of America are perhaps those Quakeresses of Philadelphia who have departed from the rigid awkwardness of forms prescribed by their sect but yet retain its preference for modest and quiet colors. The exquisite simplicity and neatness of such a garb is infinitely more grateful to the judicious eye than those mixtures of all the dyes in nature which we sometimes meet with in the gear of a lady out simply for a morning's shopping. Our gentle countrywomen would do well to understand that unobtrusiveness and appropriateness are after all the elements of all true beauty in dress. We have considered this subject in this place

not merely for the benefit of our fair readers, nor from any desire to furnish a manual for modistes and milliners, but because it has an important and serious economical bearing. While fortunes are collapsing and food is becom-ing dear beyond precedent, is it not time for our wives and daughters-and especially for those of moderate means—to be less lavish in their attire? And can there be a fitter moment for them to pender the excellence of that taste in dress which finds elegance only in combinstion with simplicity and within the limits of economy? A Parisian woman, says M. de Trobriand, dresses better on two hundred dollars a year than many a merchant princess of New-York, shining abroad with plumes and dismonds and flounces that sweep the street at an expense of thousands. It may be thought s triffing matter by some, but we cannot but regard with concern this insolent and useless extravegance, and we appeal to good sense for

A SUGGESTION.

"Nothing succeeds but success" was the directing maxim of Talleyrand, and history affords but too unhappy illustration of its truth. Oneeighth of an inch in the plant of a dagger or the measure of a ball, has often marked on her pages the difference between a hero and a felon. To the latter class belongs Pianori, the Roman shoemaker. His hand was not as firm as his heart. To the guilt of assassination he has added the crime of failure, and that world which had he succeeded would have been busy in singing his pean, is now busy in fixing his punishment. Each suggests, according to his tastes or experience, what he deems the most galling and degrading retribution. We see that some ruffian in the South of England who has had one eye burned out and one ear cut off for the commission of a horrid crime, and thus maimed cast on the world, commends this as a punishment. Another in our own land, speaking from analogous experience, suggests a public scourging. But it seems to be overlooked that the hare must be caught before cooking. Pianori must be tried before torture. And in this delicate matter, in return for the attentions he bostows on our journal, we would venture to offer to the French Emperor a suggestion.

In England's rejoicing over the escape of her Commander-in-Chief from the pistol of Pianori, none have been so loud and tumultuous as the Corporation of London. Among physiologists there has never been any question as to the possession by those who compose this august body of that organ known as the stomach. Indeed, it is from its prominent protrusion they are supposed to have derived their title. But from time immemorial it has been a matter of discussion as to whether a London Alderman possesses a soul. This cause of war has been at last happily set at rest. No one camercad the touching address of the London Corporation to the Tuileries and longer doubt. The tears may be tiactured with tortle, the pathos inspired by punch, the fix Aldermen may have been fascinated by the fair Eugenie; but come whence it may, the fact stands. And before the feeling fades away via would advise the cuaning Louis to seize the opportunity. Let Pianori be tried in the Guildhall of London, with twelve Aldermen for a Jury and the Lord Mayor for a Judge.

GOY. CLARK.-The editor of The . sga Ch f writing from Albany, says:

"I am ashamed to be seen in the section ber, fearing that I shall be controlled as an epical self of friends. But having "scriends for other fearings to publish," I reserve to take a Mail Governor by the hand. I see is a soul in the Gov. Clark is as true as "i. He wears the his feature. He is a good on he set man. Let man for the people thin are buried in took the man for the people thin are buried in took the people than are buried in took the people than are buried in took the people than are buried in the people than are buried in took the people than are buried in the people than are buried in the people than are buried in the people than a people

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